

DYESTUFFS EMBARGO OUT OF TARIFF BILL BY REPUBLICAN AID

Fourteen Join Democrats in Defeating Provision to Keep Up Bars.

REVOLT IS COMPLETE

Action Will Come Up Again Before the Senate in Full Session.

FOLLOWS MOSES' CHARGES

Frelinghuysen Will Ask That the Ban Be Restored at First Opportunity.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., July 15.

Fourteen Republicans joined the Democrats in the Senate to-day in defeating, 38 to 22, the provision of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill continuing the embargo on the importation of dyestuffs for another year. It was the most complete revolution so far encountered against the bill, and the action followed sensational charges made by Senator Moses (Rep., N. H.) and others against the leaders of the dye industry in America, the Chemical Foundation, the du Ponts and the Textile Alliance. The Republicans who voted against the embargo were:

Borah (Idaho).	McCormick (Ill.).
Capper (Kan.).	Moses (N. H.).
Cummins (Iowa).	Nelson (Maine).
Harrell (Okla.).	Nicholson (Col.).
Johnson (Cal.).	Norbeck (S. D.).
Kellogg (Minn.).	Norris (Neb.).
Keyes (N. H.).	Smoot (Utah).

The Democrats were solid against the embargo. On motion of Chairman McCumber, in charge of the bill, another section was stricken out of the measure that intended to give the President authority to extend the embargo for a second year. Senator Frelinghuysen (Rep., N. J.), immediately served notice that he would ask to have the embargo section put back in the bill when it reached the floor of the Senate. The Senate is now considering the bill as a committee of the whole. Due to the fact that today's vote was close and that more Senators will be voting when the measure actually reaches the floor, the outcome of the issue is in doubt.

Vote Is Unexpected.

The vote on the embargo clause came unexpectedly, almost as soon as the Senate reconvened to continue its discussion of the tariff bill. It was taken yesterday, when Senator Moses charged that leaders of the dyestuff industry were engaged in a gigantic combination to defraud the public. Senator King (Dem., Utah), who also attacked the embargo, finished the speech he had begun and then the vote was taken.

American dyestuff manufacturers, whose plants are in New York, New Jersey and the New England States, had asked that they be allowed an embargo protecting them from foreign imports for at least five years. This the Senate Finance Committee refused to allow only a year, but giving authority to the President in the administrative section of the tariff bill to extend the embargo for a second year if he believed the facts showed warrant. Throughout the two day consideration of the embargo issue the chief defense was made by Senator Frelinghuysen, of whose States-New Jersey—many of the dyestuff manufacturing plants are located. Senator Frelinghuysen insisted that the embargo was essential to the industry in America, and that it was in competition with the German industry, which had control of the American dye business before the war and which now was ready to step in again to capture it.

Frelinghuysen's Plan.

Senator Frelinghuysen also declared that such a chemical industry in competition with the American industry was evidence of which, he said, was the condition in which the United States found itself at the outset of the war. This, of course, will be the line that Senator Frelinghuysen and the friends of the embargo will follow in their attempt to have the clause restored when the bill reaches the Senate floor. The fight on the dyestuffs industry, of course, is not ended, whatever the final result may be on the question of the embargo. The tariff bill providing for the embargo provides as well for high tariff duties on the various items of dyes and their derivatives, all devised to prevent such materials coming into the United States in a semi-embargo or entirely unimported state, for later preparation, and also as a definite stop gap for any importations that might get through in spite of the embargo.

That high rates will be subject to the closest scrutiny by the enemies of the embargo proposal, many of whom, like Senators Moses and King, are free traders, is not surprising. The American dyestuff industry is nothing more than a gigantic monopoly seeking to establish and maintain high prices for its products.

The action of the Democrats in opposing the embargo was surprising to some in view of the fact that for a long time many of the dyestuff industry in America is well on its feet.

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Sarazen Wins Open Golf Title

GENE SARAZEN, twenty-one-year-old professional of the Highland Park Club, Pittsburgh, won the national open golf championship at the Skokie Golf Club, Glencoe, Ill., yesterday with a total score of 288 for seventy-two holes. Bobby Jones, Atlanta amateur, and John Black of Oakland, Cal., were tied for second place, one stroke behind the winner. Willie Melhorn of Shreveport, La., was fourth and Walter Hagen, British open champion, fifth.

William T. Tilden 2d defeated Vincent Richards yesterday in straight sets, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0, in the finals of the Rhode Island grass court tennis championship at Providence.

Hephastus won the Empire City Derby and Bud Lerner won the Whirl Stakes at Empire City race-track.

(Full details will be found in the sports section of THE NEW YORK HERALD.)

N. Y. PERMITS USED IN BIG LIQUOR GRAFT

Nationwide Scheme Is Revealed in Arrests of Prominent Chicago Politicians.

DAY'S NAME IS FORGED

Same Notary Operated Here and in Three Other Large Cities.

The arrest of two men prominent in political circles in Chicago yesterday revealed what prohibition officials believe is a nationwide liquor grafting scheme. Prohibition officials here are looking for a notary public, a revelation of whose services they think will furnish a key to the entire plot. It appears already that the alleged graft amounts to more than \$500,000 and that the ring suspected of taking the graft has operated in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Omaha and perhaps other cities.

The men under detention in Chicago, according to special dispatches, are Henry W. Mager and Benjamin Mitchell, both widely known politicians. Mager was formerly Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago and Mitchell was a member of the State Legislature of Illinois. The warrants served on the two charged extortion and conspiracy to extort. Upon arraignment both denied knowledge of any illegal practices on their part or by their friends and they were released under \$5,000 bonds.

Grand Jury to Investigate.

It is expected that fifteen prohibition agents and former agents, a former high Government official, whose name is not disclosed, and three former Assistant District Attorneys will be named in evidence to be submitted to a special Grand Jury in Chicago and that explanations will be sought from at least two former Representatives in Congress. The clue which links half a dozen States in the territory of operations is the fact that the same notary public stamp has been used on liquor withdrawal permits alleged to have been illegally issued here, in Philadelphia, Chicago and Omaha. Supporting that circumstance is the disclosure that the names of directors of prohibition are alleged to have been forged by one person on such permits.

Forgeries Numerous Here.

John D. Appleby, chief of general prohibition agents for New York and New Jersey, admitted last night that such forgery cases are numerous and that the name of Ralph A. Day, State Director for New York, had frequently been forged to withdraw permits. Prohibition headquarters were closed last night and Mr. Appleby could not state what bearing the records of forgeries here might have on the arrests and investigation in Chicago.

The investigation, Federal agents asserted, broke up a ring that has collected hundreds of thousands of dollars in combination with the enforcement of the prohibition law. One prohibition agent it was said, received \$100 a month from a group of Chicago bootleggers to inform them of the workings of the prohibition offices. An owner of a cafe was said to have paid \$10,000 to have a liquor violation case "fixed."

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DRY OFFICERS HOLD UP SENATOR'S AUTOMOBILE

Dillingham's Car Halted on a Vermont Road.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 14.—United States Senator William P. Dillingham, while motoring over the Waterbury-Montpelier road to-day, was stopped by customs officers searching for bootleggers.

Sensor Dillingham's only comment was: "This is the first time I have ever been held up—an interesting experience."

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HEARST TO SUPPORT HYLAN'S 'BIGGER JOB' AS STATE CRUSADER

Writes to Mayor to Back Him in 'Attaining Still Greater Objects.'

REMAINS A JOURNALIST

Which Is to Be Democratic Candidate Puzzles City Hall Inquirers.

EDITOR TO GO AWAY SOON

Says People Should Campaign Now for Equal Rights and Against Privilege.

William R. Hearst, writing to Mayor Hyman yesterday, volunteered for any activity that might help "to secure more of social service and more of equal justice from the State government of New York." He asked, however, whether he could not perform his best duty to the public by pursuing his "established calling" as a journalist.

Replying to the declaration of the Mayor in his letter to the publisher of a few days ago that "they (the people) need your help, they must have it," Mr. Hearst commended the Mayor for his work for the city and added:

"Lead the State crusade now for equal rights."

In such an endeavor he offered to support the Mayor "ten times more strongly" than he had in the past. After the Hearst reply was made public, reporters interviewed the Mayor. This conversation took place between the Mayor and a newspaperman:

"We can't quite make out from this correspondence which one of you is to be the Democratic candidate for Governor."

"I have made an announcement. I am not a candidate for public office. It does not seem necessary to repeat it."

"Then you stand out from your previous announcement (which was that he would serve out his term as Mayor)?"

"I am not in the habit of saying one thing one day and something else the next day."

"What is Mr. Hearst going to do?"

"I don't know."

Hearst's Offer to Serve.

Mr. Hearst is going to California in a few days. He made reference in his letter to the suggestion of the Mayor that some sort of an organization composed of members of both major parties should be formed to work for their political ideals. Mr. Hearst's letter follows:

"I have read with high appreciation your vigorous letter to me in support of the declaration of principles of the Women's Democratic Alliance and of my best efforts to the fight for equal rights and equal opportunity and equal justice as the fundamentals of our democratic institutions and of our Republic. I believe that these fundamentals make not merely for the greatest good of the greatest number, but for the greatest good of the whole citizenship."

"Must Have Democracy."

"Government by the greatest number—that is, by the majority—we must have. That is democracy. But government by the party of a majority merely is not sufficient. The ideal democracy is government in the interests of all the people. That class government cannot obtain, and I am opposed to government by any class in the interests of any class."

"I think that we must all cease to think of ourselves so much as political classes or party factions, and think of ourselves more as united citizens of a common country, with the idea of securing what is best for ourselves and our country as a whole. The same men control the equipment companies and the mines of the land. The mistake of the Railroad Labor Board is that it has been persuaded to reduce

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Baby Dies After Living Eleven Days With Bullet in Her Brain

Virginia Brown, aged 2, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Brown, who had been lying on her cot in Dr. George S. King's hospital at Bay Shore, L. I., since the afternoon of July 4, died at 8:30 last evening.

When picked up from the street and taken to the hospital she lived eleven days and four hours, and most of that time was conscious.

"Her case," said Dr. King last night, "has been the most remarkable that I ever have seen. She put up a wonderful fight, but she could not have lived as long as she did. From a post mortem examination we have determined that we were correct at first when we decided that an operation would be fatal."

The bullet entered the head on the left side and penetrated several times into the brain until it reached the lateral ventricle. Then it rolled through to the interior horn, a natural cavity on the right side, where it remained. The bullet evidently rolled into the horn on the right side of the head during the first three days that

MINERS DECLINE HARDING'S PEACE SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL

FINISH FIGHT IS DUE IN RAILWAY STRIKE

Roads Say They Will 'Hire Thousands of Men' at Once to Win.

PEACE ATTEMPTS FAIL

Some Rail Officials Predict Early Break in Ranks of Union.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, July 15.—A finish fight between the railroads and the striking

shoppers seemed inevitable to-day after the collapse of the informal peace negotiations managed by Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Mr. Hooper refrained from discussing the future. Beyond saying he had encountered "fundamental differences" in his futile efforts to bring employers and strikers together he would not go.

But from sources close to him it was learned that he has no hope now of arranging a peace conference.

As the first consequence of the apparently hopeless deadlock, railroads generally will attempt Monday to reopen their machine shops with new forces of workers.

"The roads have been making only half hearted efforts to get workers into their shops, for the reason they held out hope of a compromise or settlement," said this president of one of the biggest railroads in the West to-day. "But how they have come to realize the full gravity of the situation—the fact that agreement is the faintest of possibilities. And they are going to hire thousands of men to win."

Most railroads have had large numbers of machinists and other shopmen deserting for a week, but have delayed putting them to work in hope that a compromise with the strikers might be effected.

Men to Be Organized.

As fast as the new men are put to work, they will be organized, it is expected. The railroad labor board, in outlawing the strikers in its official order dated July 3, promised to recognize and treat with organizations formed by those who take the place of the men on strike.

Formation of the first of many unions expected by the board was reported in a telegram received by Mr. Hooper to-day. Eighty-four shopmen in the Missouri Pacific plant at Wichita, Kan., have organized. They asked Chairman Hooper for recognition.

Noon on Monday will be zero hour in shops of a majority of the roads in all parts of the country. That time limit has been set and announced in the press for strikers to return or forfeit all rights of seniority and pensions. Some of the local rail officials predict a break in the labor ranks. But strike chiefs said the lines of the strikers would remain intact.

"We are getting stronger every day," declared R. M. Jewell, president of the Federated Shop Crafts, to-day. "This talk about our men going back on Monday is all bunk. Why, our strike will be 100 per cent more effective in two weeks."

The shop craft leader then launched into a bitter denunciation of Mr. Hooper and his associates. He declared the labor board was dominated by a group of twenty-five bankers represented by W. W. Atterbury and T. De Witt Cuyler. Mr. Cuyler is chairman of the Association of Railroad Executives, while Mr. Atterbury is head of that association's labor committee.

"Twelve Banks Control."

"Twelve New York banks control 267 directorships in ninety-two of America's first class railroads," according to Mr. Jewell's statement.

The same groups control six directorships in ninety-one of the first class railroads of the country, operating more than 211,230 miles, or 82 per cent, of the rail mileage of the country," the statement adds.

The same men control the equipment companies and the mines of the land. The mistake of the Railroad Labor Board is that it has been persuaded to reduce

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HARDING TO DIRECT RAIL STRIKE ACTION

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES IN AGREEMENT ON THE PROGRAM.

TRUCKS MOVING MAIL

U. S. Already Carrying Out Plans Though Less Violence Is Reported.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., July 15.

With prospects of a settlement of the railroad strike dimming President Harding and the full executive and legislative branches of the Government are prepared for decisive action. It was officially stated to-day that the Government is fully prepared to move the mails and to insure transportation to protect the food supply of the people.

President Harding will probably take a direct hand in the railroad strike on Monday. The Executive has kept hands off as long as possible and has given the Railroad Labor Board, the railroads and the men a full and free hand in all efforts toward settlement.

On Monday it is expected that he will move toward a full and free conference directly between the striking shopmen and the railroad executives. It is possible that a suggested plan of settlement similar to that advanced in the coal strike will be submitted.

Motor Trucks Carry Mail.

Though efforts toward settlement in Chicago have apparently failed, reports to various departments of the Government in Washington to-day indicate a lessening of violence and of interference with the mails. Without sufficient warrant on these two counts, the Federal Government will not exercise any of its police or military powers.

Motor truck transportation for the mails where train transport has fallen down has already been inaugurated by the Post Office Department, and will be carried forward wherever necessary. Reports to Secretary of War Woodrow Wilson were reassuring. No regular army troops have been ordered moved, and excitement in many communities has apparently died down, but the army is ready.

President Harding conferred for two hours to-day with representatives of the maintenance of way employees, who are threatening to strike, and after the conference the White House issued the following statement:

"E. F. Grable, president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shopmen, and Fred L. Pelek, legislative representative of the same organization, spoke two hours this morning in conference with the President on the strike situation. The President expressed his sympathy for the strikers and his confidence in the first personal and official report that the railway managers were ignoring the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board, and that they had taken the appeals of that body."

The President gave the fullest possible hearing and assured Messrs. Grable and Pelek that he had taken the most defensible course in presenting their case.

Hope for Settlement.

He assured them that inasmuch as Congress has constituted the Railroad Labor Board for the express purpose of settling disputes and preventing interference with the transportation of mail, that board should be accepted by employers and employees alike, and assured them also that non-compliance on the part of railroads with the decisions of that board would not be tolerated by the Government.

He explained that any inadequacy in the law must be corrected by Congress, and could not be corrected by interrupting railway operations.

Messrs. Grable and Pelek expressed a hope for an early settlement and participated in the general consideration of the subject. By unanimous vote the policy committee rejected the proposal of the President and a letter, signed by the International officials and all of the district fundaments of the United Mine Workers of America, was prepared and delivered to President Harding at the White House. The letter sets forth the reasons for rejection of the arbitration proposal and is as follows:

"To the President:
"We are in full accord with your proposal for the establishment of a commission which, as you state:
"Shall investigate exhaustively every phase of the coal industry. It shall reveal every cost of production and transportation. The President will ask Congress to confer authority for the most thorough investigation and make appropriations necessary to do such work."

"The fundaments of the United Mine Workers and of the consumers of coal are dependent on such action being taken. It is also essential to the proper development and stabilization of the coal industry. It is as follows:
"During the past two years it has been very apparent to the mine workers that such an investigation as you now propose should be inaugurated, and we have, on every proper occasion, recommended that this be done. When at the beginning of the existing controversy our representatives were called upon to appear before the committee on labor of the House of Representatives, we formally urged the creation of such a commission and submitted detailed suggestions as to its composition and powers. We are, therefore, indeed gratified to accept your proposal for a comprehensive investigation of the coal mining industry by a commission representative of the mine workers, the operators and the public, and to assure you that it shall have our most hearty cooperation and support."

"The actual completion of the work of such a commission and the application

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PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT ON MINERS' DECLINATION

Hopes They 'Fully Appraised the Responsibility They Assumed' in Refusing the 'Government's Offer of Instant Adjustment' of Issues.

CONGRESS TO AID Fully in Accord With President's Plans to Protect Interests of the Public.

MINES TO BE STARTED

Government Ready to Act at Once, but Withholds Its Program.

DECISION DUE MONDAY

Harding Expected Then to Move Definitely in Both In- dustrial Tieups.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., July 15.

It is very necessary in order that contracts and estimates involved in business transactions may become settled, and it is understood that all questions of dispute as to conditions of labor or any other point of friction between operators and employees, who are parties to this arrangement shall be determined by the commission, and such settlement shall hold until the first of March, 1923. These decisions may also be rendered more than one month after August 10 and therefore the commission is to have authority to extend time for settlement of each or any of these questions as it finds to be necessary.

Third—That the commission in recommending an establishment for maintenance of industrial peace in the coal industry will be expected to bring in such recommendations in time to allow for their use in the settlement of relations after the first of March, 1923. They are to be recommended and not binding.

The President will ask of Congress as soon as the House is reconvened in August for a grant to the commission of the necessary legal powers to make an exhaustive inquiry into the coal industry in order to acquire the needed information upon which to formulate plans to avoid future suspension of production.

In order to clarify what shall constitute a commitment to the plan I have proposed let it be understood that, as to the bituminous fields, the basis of agreement in national disputes has hitherto been agreements between the United Mine Workers with operators in the central competitive fields. Therefore the acceptance of this plan by the United Mine Workers and by the operators shall be deemed complete and binding when United Mine Workers and the operators, parties to the central competitive field agreement, which expired on March 31, have accepted it. The other bituminous mines which are now idle because of strike or suspended operation are expected to adhere to the plan and comply with the decisions of the commission, but their action in no way affects the validity of the agreement to the plan.

In the anthracite fields the acceptance of this offer by the United Mine Workers on one side and the Anthracite Operators' Association on the other shall render it effective. If the mine workers and operators agree there shall be a separate commission.

It is understood that all decisions by the commission must be reached by a majority vote thereof, and all decisions shall be binding to all parties to the agreement until March 1, 1923.

WARREN G. HARDING.

Decisive Action Due.

It can authoritatively be stated that the Government will take decisive action in the coal strike and in the railroad strike on Monday unless there is some change in the situation over Sunday.

The railroad strike situation was dwarfed to-day by the exchange between miners and the President on the coal strike and possibly in the night of by the President or his Cabinet.

Official statement of the Government's course will not be made until the time for action arises. It is known, however, that Monday is the deadline in both industrial tieups.

Complication of the railroad situation is expected through the proposed strike of maintenance of way employees. Reports of violence in this strike were somewhat exaggerated, although through departments received requests for Federal protection from disorders.

Decision of the policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America, flatly and unanimously reject the President's settlement proposal was taken to the White House after a morning and a short afternoon session, lasting in all about three hours. That determination submitted was reached largely in advance was indicated by authentic information yesterday that the policy committee would decline.

Decisive action by the mine workers appears to make irrelevant the position taken by the bituminous operators on the President's settlement proposal. Whether or not the operators accept appears to make little material difference, as the miners must be a party to any settlement of the coal strike.

The White House made public late to-day as interpretation of the President's proposal to the miners and the operators. It was stated that the interpretation was given out that it contained only matter that previously had been given to the miners and to the operators. It was stated that the mine workers long had been familiar with its contents.

No Official Assurance.

In reply Mr. Lewis stated that the mine workers that they had not obtained this interpretation from any official quarters. The interpretation said that in the restoration of 1922 conditions the check-off was to continue. But it was the policy committee of the mine workers had no knowledge that it would.

Mr. Lewis added that the mine workers had no official assurance that the President's proposal would be accepted by the mine operators in whole or in part. He said the President expressed the expectation that they would, "we have," he said, "been compelled to deal with expectations before. So far as we know the Government has dealt with no one and has no promise or expectation from any one, except Mr. Ogle (A. M. Ogle, head of the Coal Operators Association). We (the United Mine Workers) have no official assurance that Mr. Ogle has seen or that any agreement reached will be binding upon the Frick Coal and Iron Company, the Consolidated Coal Company and other such companies. How one of us, except the companies cited by Mr. Lewis, are non-union or open shops, which have closed mines because of the strike."

Government activity in the critical policy indicated Monday will be coordinated between the Executive and Legislative branches. The President and the

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